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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 32 and 37
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 18 October 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General

Representatives of our Governments held further consultations on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict on 15 and 16 October 1990.

We have the honour to transmit to you annexed hereto the statement adopted at that meeting and should be grateful if this text could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 32 and 37, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) LI Daoyu
Permanent Representative of
the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

(Signed) Yuli M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

best copy available

ANNEX

STATEMENT OF THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ON CAMBODIA

The Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council held further consultations on Cambodia in New York on October 15-16, as had been agreed during their August meeting. The Five also called on the UN Secretary General and met the UN Under Secretaries General Raffeeuddin Ahmed and Marrack Goulding.

The Five reviewed developments in the Cambodian settlement process since the completion on August 28 of their framework document on a comprehensive political settlement based on an enhanced UN role with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia. They welcomed the agreement by the Cambodian parties to form the Supreme National Council as well as their acceptance in its entirety of the framework for a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodia conflict worked out by the Five Permanent Members of the Security Council and the endorsement of that framework by the Security Council in its resolution 668 of 20 September. They also welcomed the further support for the framework expressed in the Secretary-General's report of 10 October on the situation in Cambodia and the resolution adopted in the General Assembly by consensus on 15 October which reiterated the urgent need for a settlement as outlined in the Five's framework.

They noted with concern, however, continuing

difficulties over the presidency of the SNC and the consequent inability to form a delegation to occupy Cambodia's UN seat. The Five recalled their statement in paragraph 5 of the framework that should Prince Norodom Sihanouk be elected by the SNC as its President, the Five would welcome this decision. They urged the Cambodian parties to resolve at an early date the outstanding questions relating to this matter so as to enable the SNC to play its role in the settlement process.

Recalling their previous statement that no acceptable solution can be achieved by force of arms and noting the need to comply with the call in Security Council resolution 668 to all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint, the Five reiterated their appeal to the Cambodian parties to cooperate fully in the political settlement process, as they had committed themselves to do during the September meeting in Jakarta.

The successful reconvening of the Paris Conference on Cambodia (PCC) requires a properly functioning SNC and a peaceful situation in Cambodia.

The Five believe that it is essential to maintain the political momentum necessary to advance the settlement process to a successful conclusion. To this end, they called on the Co-chairmen of the Paris Conference to make the necessary arrangements, through appropriate processes, for the elaboration of the Five's framework so as to reconvene the PCC at the ministerial level before the end of 1990 in order to adopt the comprehensive settlement agreement.

The Five agreed to remain in close contact and to meet as necessary in order to sustain their efforts in search of a peaceful resolution of the Cambodia conflict.

N.Y.C. October 16, 1990

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26 October 1990

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 3

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Djibouti, the Gambia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen and the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We, the undersigned, in our capacity as representatives of our Governments and on their behalf, have the honour to bring to your attention the reservations of our Governments, peoples and countries concerning the credentials of the Israeli delegation to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

1. We wish to underline Israel's continued defiance, and flagrant and persistent violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law as well as its contempt for and its consistent violation of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East.

2. Israel remains defiant in its refusal to implement resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly concerning the status of Jerusalem which it has illegally annexed in the aftermath of its illegal occupation and declared as its capital. Furthermore, as evidence of its continued contempt for the United Nations resolutions, it has once again submitted its credentials, issued in the City of Jerusalem, thus flouting relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 35/169 E of 15 December 1980, which, inter alia, determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying

Power, which had altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and, in particular, the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith, and urged all States, specialized agencies and other international organizations not to conduct any business which is not in conformity with the provisions contained therein.

3. Israel has refused to implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly calling upon it to annul forthwith its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan.

4. Israel continues to occupy parts of south Lebanon and refuses to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

5. Israel has continued systematically to refuse the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent State in Palestine, and has continued its illegal occupation of the Palestinian territory, including the Holy City of Jerusalem. The brutal and inhuman policies and practices of Israel in its efforts to suppress the national unarmed uprising (intifadah) of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory against Israeli occupation, which have resulted in the murder of hundreds of Palestinians, injuries to many more, mass detentions, deportations, blowing up of Palestinian houses, and economic blockade are further testimony of the Israeli determination to maintain its occupation through terror and have fully exposed its designs.

6. Israel continues to reject the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly declaring illegal its policy of establishing settlements which constitutes an obstacle to peace and uses this policy to consolidate its control over the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, to alter their geographical, demographic, cultural and social character and to create a situation of fait accompli, as attested to by its oppressive policies and practices, culminating in the imposition of emergency laws, with the objective of the application of administrative detention and deportation, and to forcibly uproot and displace the legitimate inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian territory. This policy contravenes the spirit and the letter of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to which Israel is a party.

7. Israel systematically resorts to intimidation and the use of force in the name of pre-emptive action, hot pursuit and security, and to biblical and other fallacious arguments to extend its supremacy over the neighbouring Arab countries.

8. The General Assembly has already stated in its resolution ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982 that the measures taken in the past by Israel and its actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving State and that it has not fulfilled its obligations under the Charter, nor its commitments under General Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949.

The undersigned reserve the right to raise this question at the appropriate time and request you to circulate the present letter as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 3.

Signed by the following:

Algeria
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Comoros
Djibouti
Gambia
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Malaysia
Mauritania
Morocco
Niger
Oman
Pakistan
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Somalia
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen
Permanent Observer of Palestine

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CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, the Gambia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen and the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Addendum

Add the following States to the list of signatories:

Signed by the following:

Cuba
Lao People's Democratic Republic

90-28625 1909f (E)

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General Assembly

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CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Djibouti, the Gambia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen and the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

The following correction has been requested by the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations:

Delete Iraq from the title and from the list of signatories.

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CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, the Gambia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen and the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Addendum

Add Viet Nam to the list of signatories.

90-29881 2085b (E)

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 94

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Right to development

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 5 of its resolution 44/62 of 8 December 1989, the General Assembly urged all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the specialized agencies, when planning their programmes of activities, to take due account of the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolution 41/128, annex) and to make efforts to contribute to its application. In paragraph 6 of the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to inform it at its forty-fifth session of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Declaration.

2. In pursuance of that request, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights sent a letter, dated 8 June 1990, to the following bodies of the United Nations system requesting them to submit information under paragraph 5 of the resolution: the International Labour Organisation, (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna, the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Trusteeship Council, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

3. As at 7 October 1990, replies and information had been received from UNCTAD, UNDP, WFP, the World Food Council, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and WIPO.

4. Section II of the present report summarizes the information received from United Nations bodies and section III contains a summary of the views provided by specialized agencies.

II. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY UNITED NATIONS BODIES

A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

5. The mandate of UNCTAD is so inextricably linked to the promotion of development that it can be considered to be in harmony with the general intent of the Declaration on the Right to Development. In this connection UNCTAD drew attention to the Declaration adopted by the Trade and Development Board on the twenty-fifth anniversary of UNCTAD (resolution 376 (XXXVI). For the text of the declaration, see the report of the Trade and Development Board on the first part of its thirty-sixth session (A/44/15 (vol. II)).

6. The UNCTAD secretariat expressed the belief that it was only through multilateral co-operation that solutions to the problems of development could be worked out in the global interest. One main conclusion to be drawn from the work of UNCTAD on the interaction between domestic factors and the international economic environment was that domestic policies would have little chance of succeeding unless there was a favourable external environment and supportive international action. That belief is echoed in article 4 of the Declaration on the Right to Development itself.

7. National and multinational solutions to problems of development must address a number of major needs: to make the promotion of higher standards of living, including the elimination of poverty and the creation of employment, a specific thrust of economic strategy; to explore, with open minds, alternative approaches to economic policy that seek to reconcile efficiency with equity and with social responsibility and that ensure the full participation of all economic actors in the processes of growth and development; to devise practical means of diverting human and economic resources from the fabrication of means of destruction to socially productive uses, a task that promises to bear more fruit with the improving propects of nuclear arms reductions; and to ensure that economic activities are ecologically sustainable, taking due account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment and development.

B. United Nations Development Programme

1. Focus on human development

8. According to UNDP, the 1990s were emerging as a decade of human development. Not only political systems but also economic and social structures were changing, becoming more participatory and allowing people to move back to the centre stage of development. In light of those trends, UNDP had lent its support to the preparation of the Human Development Report 1990.

9. Human development was defined as the process of enlarging people's options - their option to lead a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable, to have a decent standard of living. But human development also included guarantees of human rights and political freedom.

10. The 1990 report set forth a composite human development index, which included life expectancy, knowledge (literacy) and income. In the 1991 report that index would be linked to sub-indices on human rights, political freedom, and change in the social fabric.

11. UNDP stated that underpinning all that work was the notion that the international community had agreed on a number of human development objectives and had confirmed that those objectives constituted people's rights. The current challenge was to make those rights and objectives operational.

2. UNDP operational support to human development

12. As a follow-up measure to the report, UNDP offered its support to Governments to undertake comprehensive, realistic human development programming initiatives at the country level, to increase their investment in people and to identify innovative approaches towards poverty alleviation.

13. At its recent session the UNDP Governing Council had endorsed that programming focus by placing emphasis on a more thematic approach to assistance planning, including themes of direct relevance to meeting people's developmental rights.

14. During the forthcoming decade, UNDP would seek to make an active contribution towards ensuring that people could actually and effectively enjoy their rights to development.

C. World Food Programme

15. WFP stated that the connection between food aid and the right to development assumed greater clarity when the right to food was placed in its proper context as the most fundamental of all human rights, and a pre-condition to development. By providing food as relief during emergencies or as a resource in support of development activities, WFP promoted, in a concrete way, the achievement of the right to food and contributed towards laying the foundations on the basis of which the goals envisaged in the Declaration on the Right to Development could be achieved. The right to development is seriously in jeopardy whenever the right to food cannot be fulfilled.

16. In this regard the Bellagio Declaration on Overcoming Hunger in the 1990s had defined goals achievable by the year 2000 as elimination of deaths from famine, ending hunger in half of the poorest households, cutting in half malnutrition of mothers and children, and eradicating vitamin A and iodine deficiencies.

17. Against this background the main point at issue for WFP was how food aid could be used to accelerate development and self-reliance by removing the obstacles that prevent nations and peoples from exercising the right to development. Food aid was also viewed by WFP as contributing to human development since the rations provided, which were always directed to the poor, alleviated the serious effect of under-nourishment on human development.

1. Food security

18. Attainment of food security has emerged as a major objective in the context of structural adjustment programmes, particularly in Africa. According to WFP, ensuring food security entailed meeting two conditions: providing adequate food supplies through domestic production or imports; and helping poor households to acquire the food they need, either by growing it themselves or by enabling them to have the income to buy it. The World Bank, in its report entitled The Challenge of Hunger in Africa, estimated that about a quarter of Africa's population - more than 100 million people - do not consume enough food to allow an active working life. Many do not obtain enough energy from their diets to prevent serious health risks or stunted growth. Even more suffer in years when crops fail and food prices rise.

19. In any country, the food insecure comprise different groups. Cost-effective programmes to improve food security should not depend on food aid. However, food aid can be an effective resource in attaining sustainable food security. The programmes and projects that contribute to food security will vary from country to country depending on the causes of food insecurity. WFP has joined forces with the World Bank and FAO and other donor countries and aid agencies to conduct a series of pilot studies in selected African countries to design national food security programmes.

2. Agricultural and rural development

20. WFP supports 175 agricultural and rural development projects with $2.08 billion of assistance. The way in which WFP food aid is used differs with the various types of agricultural and rural development projects and includes the following areas:

(a) Agricultural production. Projects in this area account for approximately half of WFP's development activities. Food aid is typically used either as food-for-work to fund labour-intensive activities or as an incentive to encourage participation by local farmers or communities in the project activities or to compensate them for the time they invest in the project;

(b) Rural infrastructure. Food aid is used through food-for-work schemes in the construction of roads, water systems and community facilities;

(c) Settlement projects. Food assistance tides settlers over the initial settlement period until at least the first harvest, or self-sufficiency in food production, is reached. Food aid can also be used as food-for-work;

(d) Food reserves. The objective is to improve the country's capacity to cope with bad harvests or natural disasters by ensuring a security stock of staple foods for distribution at such times. Food aid is made available to Governments for distribution, usually sale, when food prices are high. The proceeds normally are used to purchase local products at guaranteed prices after harvest in order to replenish the reserve.

3. Human resource development projects

21. WFP-assisted human resource development projects consist primarily of feeding vulnerable groups (mothers, infants, pre-school children) and support for education (primary and secondary schools) and training. WFP currently assists 85 human resource development projects with an aggregate value of $1.09 billion, mainly projects for mothers and pre-school and primary school children.

22. While feeding programmes of this type are necessarily a form of current consumption, they are also an investment whose benefits, though not easy to measure, are nevertheless real and, indeed, vital in the long-term for sustained economic growth. Programmes include the following:

(a) Vulnerable group feeding. The food aid commodities provide a dietary supplement or (more rarely) a nutrition supplement and encourage greater and more regular attendance at mother and child health centres;

(b) School feeding. Nearly a fifth of WFP-supported ongoing developing projects, with assistance valued at $586 million, supports education, mostly at the primary school level. In school-feeding projects, WFP food is used as an incentive to encourage regular attendance by pupils and as a dietary and income supplement to the family (which helps compensate for loss of the child's labour while attending school). It alleviates short-term hunger, thus improving children's learning ability.

4. Women in development

23. Women play pivotal roles both in production and consumption in developing countries. Yet, for historical and cultural reasons, their access to the factors of production and to economic and social services has often been severely limited. While money wages are controlled by male household members, wages in food are generally handled by women, who have a high propensity to use it for the benefit of all household members. Access to this resource also helps women increase their productivity and their role in decision-making in the household and local community.

24. One of the major forms of WFP assistance is the creation of employment opportunities during the slack agricultural seasons in community self-help or public works schemes. Women in WFP-assisted food-for-work schemes represent, on average, between one third to one half of the labour force.

25. Apart from these seasonal employment schemes, WFP also is increasingly using food aid in non-formal and formal vocational training programmes that establish a direct link between the skills imparted and labour market requirements.

5. Issues for the future

26. To say that the problems of hunger, poverty and under-development that face developing countries are essentially structural is not to suggest any lessening in the immediate humanitarian efforts needed to meet urgent needs for food, debt-relief and increased net capital and technological transfers. But it is necessary to ensure that ways are found to meet those needs without making the underlying situation worse. On the contrary, short-term measures should increasingly be tailored towards re-enforcing long-term solutions. As far as food aid is concerned, if it is unwisely used, it can discourage increased domestic production. WFP experience demonstrates, however, that properly used, food aid can contribute positively to the increased food production which is a vital necessity for promoting self-reliance and, ultimately, the right to development.

27. The following important lessons must be found if poverty and hunger are to be overcome and people's right to development assured:

(a) An appropriate overall economic policy framework and a commitment by Governments in developing countries to policies that explicitly address the problems of poverty, hunger and the right to development are essential;

(b) Resources are required on a much greater scale if poverty and hunger are to be eradicated speedily and sustainably, and a redirection of current resources - internal and external - will also be necessary;

(c) As the causes of poverty and hunger are multifarious, so too should be the measures taken for their eradication;

(d) Increasing food production on a sustainable basis alone will not solve the problem of hunger synonymous with the world hunger problem. Ensuring access, or "entitlement", to food by the poor is vitally necessary. That can best be assured on a sustained basis by increasing their productivity, employment, incomes and assets, and hence their purchasing power;

(e) Important differences among the poor affect the causes of their hunger and the coping stategies they can use to combat hunger. The poor have been skilled at devising strategies that make the best use of limited resources and opportunities to reduce their vulnerability to hunger. Resources should, therefore, build on or reinforce those strategies;

(f) Women play pivotal roles in food security both as producers and as key decision makers in food consumption. Those roles should be fully recognized and supported;

(g) The pursuit of increased production and productivity must be on an environmentally sustainable basis.

28. Finally, in WFP's view, any constructive measures aimed at promoting the right to development should take into account the following essential points:

(a) The right to development should be pursued from the point of view of the human person as the central subject of development. Increasing attention should be paid to promoting human resources development as the bedrock of true self-reliance;

(b) Governments should play the lead role in efforts, with the United Nations and other donor countries and organizations playing a facilitating or catalytic role;

(c) The right to development and the right to food are inextricably linked and therefore efforts to remove obstacles in the way of the latter should be consciously integrated into broader programmes and activities to promote the former;

(d) Efforts to promote effective implementation of both the procedural and substantive aspects of General Assembly resolution 41/128 must go beyond the dissemination of information and educational and research activities.

D. World Food Council

29. The World Food Council submitted the conclusion and recommendations that emanated from the sixteenth session of the Council, held at Bangkok from 21 to 24 May 1990. The Council reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the Cairo Declaration, which was adopted at the fifteenth session, and discussed new steps for pragmatic action to meet the growing challenges to fight hunger and malnutrition in the 1990s. (For the report of the Council on the work of its sixteenth session, see A/45/19).

III. COMMENTS BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

A. International Labour Organisation

30. The right to development is inherent in the aims and purposes of ILO, as reaffirmed in the Declaration of Philadelphia adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1944 and subsequently annexed to the ILO Constitution. ILO drew attention to several examples of action in the organization's areas of concern that were contributing to the implementation of the right to development.

31. A paper entiled "The ILO and the right to development" was submitted to the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as A Human Right, which was held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 8 to 12 January 1990. Information on ILO action in various fields having a bearing on the subject under consideration was supplied, as were suggested criteria and procedures to monitor progress in the realization of the right to development.

B. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

32. FAO stated that it endorsed the resolution and applied its principles in its activities. At the global level FAO gave priority emphasis to the right to development of developing countries, and practically all its field activities were concentrated on efforts to that effect.

33. At the national level FAO advocated a development approach that protected human rights, which required the participation of all partners in the development process, particularly the beneficiaries. FAO followed the Programme of Action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held in 1979, which called for special attention to vulnerable groups such as women, youth, landless workers, shifting cultivators and nomadic populations.

34. In order to give due recognition to the role of women in rural development, FAO launched in 1989 a Plan of Action on Women in Development, as a result of which the special concerns and rights of women were being considered in all relevant FAO activities. FAO had also taken initiatives to work more closely with international and national non-governmental organizations and to encourage people's participation in rural development, which would ensure that the right to development was given wider attention.

35. Another important activity mentioned by FAO and related to the realization of the right to development was the promotion of policies and programmes to ensure equitable access to land, water and other natural resources.

36. The Development Law Service of FAO advised 50 or so countries every year on natural resources law, of which a basic element was equitable access to the resource, be it land, water, forestry or fisheries. FAO also assisted countries in food law and in particular food security, environmental law, the protection of plant and animal health and the regulation of pesticides and fertilizers.

C. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

37. At the international meeting of experts on the implementation in UNESCO's fields of competence with respect to the International Covenants on Human Rights, held at Ottawa from 4 to 7 December 1989, the following recommendations were made with regard to human rights which are of particular relevance to the right to development:

(a) UNESCO should use the statistical information provided by Governments and non-governmental organizations in order to identify trends and developments in the application of articles relating to specific UNESCO activities;

(b) UNESCO should undertake a study that would amplify the obligation defined in article 15.1 (b) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, namely recognition of the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;

(c) UNESCO should establish a programme for the development and standardization of reliable and consistent indicators, which would make possible a comparative evaluation of the information supplied by Member States;

(d) As part of the world public information campaign on human rights, UNESCO should disseminate information, texts and instruments based on the International Covenants on Human Rights, should organize consciousness-raising campaigns through the media - if possible using the national languages of the countries concerned - to popularize texts and their provisions, and should organize the distribution of documentation on human rights.

38. Within the framework of the UNESCO programme on training in human rights, an inter-regional seminar was held in Costa Rica from 10 to 12 January 1990 to exchange experiences and information on human rights implementation between the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica) and the African Commission of Human Rights and the Rights of Peoples. The dissemination of the text of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which contains the right to development, was one of the purposes of the training.

39. Following the publication by UNESCO of the study entitled Participation in development (UNESCO, Paris, 1986), various social science research activities have been undertaken to improve participation in development. A series of field research projects has been undertaken to highlight social and economic contribution to development. The project, financed by the Norwegian Royal Ministry of Development, is being carried out in Guinea-Bissau and Zimbabwe. A workshop on the topic "Women's contribution to the national economy and the valorisation of their roles" was held by the Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa in Guinea-Bissau from 18 to 22 July 1989.

D. World Health Organization

1. WHO policies

40. WHO stated that the spirit of the Declaration on the Right to Development permeated the policies and all the work that it undertook in co-operation with its member States, because health is an integral part of development. The key to achieving the social goal of health for all by the year 2000 is primary health care.

41. The major characteristic of primary health care is that it is a system of participatory care, not subsidized or free-service care delivered from the top down. It requires the involvement of Governments and of politicians at all levels, and most important, of people from all walks of life, a fundamental principle of development that is an underlying theme in the Declaration. In primary health care, the stress is on protection and health promotion. The World Health Assembly is particularly concerned that the international community at large understand what primary health care is - that it is not a cheap, second-rate service, but the most cost-effective way of achieving health and of ensuring that people everywhere realize their basic human right to health and well-being. Therefore, the Assembly has requested the Director-General of WHO to raise the awareness of the

international community to the possibility of achieving agreement on health and economic priorities, including the involvement of leaders at the highest political level, a request that he has already begun to implement.

2. New initiatives

42. WHO has taken a number of initiatives in recent years that respond to the spirit of article 4, paragraph 2, of the Declaration, which calls for sustained action to promote rapid development of the developing countries. Among these initiatives is a concerted, country-centred strategy, aimed at supporting countries to overcome the obstacles to the acceleration and implementation of primary health care, with particular emphasis on countries and peoples in greatest need. The group defined as "in greatest need" has poor socio-economic and health indicators. It includes a great majority of the least developed countries, but it also includes large numbers of people still living in conditions of extreme poverty and suffering high mortality, ill-health and undernutrition, even within countries that may have better aggregated health indicators.

43. In co-operation with its member States and with bilateral and multilateral development co-operation agencies, WHO is pursuing a programme aimed at intensified technical and economic support and, in particular, co-operation in planning and rationalizing the financing of health care. In this way it is expected that the most efficient use will be made of available resources within countries and within WHO itself in order to promote the effective implementation of primary health care.

44. A second area to which WHO is devoting considerable attention is the relationship between environment and health and its implication for sustainable development. WHO, in its role as the international technical authority on the effect on human health of environmental conditions, is taking steps to assess the implications and consequences for human health of man-made environmental changes. A WHO Commission on Health and the Environment, under the chairmanship of Mme Simone Veil, is currently assisting WHO in analysing and confronting this problem and in finding the most effective solutions. A matter of particular concern is the risk of accidents in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as occurred at Chernobyl, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on 26 April 1986. In co-operation with the Soviet authorities an International Centre for Radiation Health is being established at Obninsk to learn from the Chernobyl accident and to make this knowledge and how to use it widely available.

45. Another area that is of concern and that directly affects the right to development is nutrition. Under-nourished or malnourished human beings are unable to realize their full potential and to contribute effectively to development efforts. It is essential both to assure the availability of a range of foods in sufficient quantities in all countries and at the same time to educate people, even where there is abundance of food, in sound dietary habits in order to ensure the right nutritional balance. WHO and FAO are organizing an international conference on nutrition, to be held in December 1992, which will alert the international community to the true situation with regard to nutrition and dietary habits and suggest appropriate ways of dealing with existing problems.

46. A fourth area concerns an integrated approach to the control of diseases, particularly in countries that lack resources. When various disease control activities are combined there can be a synergistic effect. This applies in particular to many of the tropical diseases, of which a prime example is malaria. In co-operation with the member States affected, WHO is taking steps to strengthen health infrastructure and to provide both preventive and curative approaches to combating malaria.

47. The WHO Global Programme on AIDS, which has involved practically all bodies of the United Nations in the struggle to combat that dread disease, is focusing on the increasing rate of infection among women of child-bearing age and the risk of transmission from mother to unborn child or to the child during the process of birth. The World Health Assembly in May 1990 took action to promote an appropriate response to the dangers that women face, focusing on actions that countries can take. At the same time, in co-operation with all concerned, including the Centre for Human Rights, WHO seeks ways and means of confronting discriminatory practices directed against HIV-infected people or those persons suffering from AIDS.

48. The spread of drug abuse, especially among young people, is a threat to productive life. There is also a devastating link between HIV transmission among injecting drug users and the spread of AIDS. WHO has been very active, particularly in the area of reducing the demand for drugs, which is an indispensable aspect of the struggle against illicit trafficking in and use of psycho-active substances. On 26 June 1990, the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Director-General of WHO established a new programme that will deal with all aspects of substance abuse control.

3. Preventing unnecessary suffering and death

49. The global trends in such critical indicators as infant mortality and life expectancy at birth are improving. However, there is still a long way to go in order to ensure that all people will achieve a state of health which will permit them to lead socially and economically productive lives. A great concern is the fact that some 500,000 women in the developing world die each year as a result of giving birth. WHO has developed a programme on safe motherhood, which is supported by other United Nations organizations such as the World Bank and UNFPA and which will help developing countries to reduce maternal mortality rates by at least half. Similarly with other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system WHO is strengthening its Expanded Programme on Immunization and activities for the control of diarrhoeal diseases, acute repiratory infections and other communicable diseases which kill young children.

50. Two other bonuses of WHO activity are promotion of healthy lifestyles and prevention of suffering, disease and premature death from preventable causes. WHO continues to encourage its member States to invest in peoples' health through the most cost-effective means possible. Many people will still have to be treated or cured of disease, but the vast majority can live free of disease with the proper investment in preventable measures. Wise investment in health provides the benefit of a strong and alert population able to contribute effectively to national development.

E. World Intellectual Property Organization

51. In the area of development co-operation, WIPO has shown a sturdy growth in activities in favor of developing countries. The number of training fellowships granted rose in 1989 to 376. A total of some 100 courses, workshops, seminars and study visits were organized at the national, regional and global levels and over 4,000 people from developing countries benefited from them. Advice on legal matters and institution building was provided to some 80 countries, while the total number of advisory missions to developing countries was some 300. As in the past, contributions, in funds and in kind, were received from some 60 developed and developing countries.

52. In the area of the setting of norms and standards, two new treaties were adopted by two diplomatic conferences convened for that purpose: the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works and the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits, in April and May 1989, respectively. As far as work on the harmonization of patent laws was concerned, considerable advance was achieved.

53. During the year, the number of international registrations under the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs confirmed the healthy growth in each of the three registration systems. The growth in 1989, compared to 1988, was about 25 per cent in the PCT system, 18 per cent in the Madrid system and 18 per cent in The Hague system. This growth made necessary several new computerization measures, some of which became operational in 1989 itself.

54. In October 1989, the Governing Bodies approved the following new activities to be carried out in the biennium 1990-1991:

(a) The convening of a committee of governmental experts to examine the preparation of a protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, with a view to submitting for adoption the draft of such a protocol to a diplomatic conference after 1991;

(b) The convening of a committee of governmental experts to examine the preparation of a new treaty on the settlement of disputes between States in the field of intellectual property, with a view to eventually (after 1991) submitting for adoption the draft of such a treaty to a diplomatic conference;

(c) The convening of a committee of governmental experts to advise on the possible conclusion of a new treaty or the possible revision of the Lisbon Agreement on the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration and the possibilities of increasing the use of the registration facilities of that Agreement;

(d) The convening of a committee of governmental experts to advise on a model law on intellectual property protection in respect of integrated circuits;

(e) The preparation of a study of the possibility of establishing a mechanism to provide services for the resolution of disputes between private parties over intellectual property rights;

(f) The convening of a world-wide symposium on the intellectual property aspects of "artificial intelligence";

(g) The convening of a group of consultants to consider what advice should be given to Governments in respect of the collective adiministration of certain rights - particularly musical performance rights - in the field of copyright;

(h) The preparation of analyses and/or the convening of meetings to study the questions of individual (as distinguished from collective) contracts assigning or licensing rights in the field of copyright, of the prevention and repression of unfair competition, of the role of intellectual property in the field of franchising, and of "character merchandizing".

55. In so far as co-operation in the GATT Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations was concerned, the Director General convened, in March, an informal information meeting at WIPO headquarters for officials of permanent missions of developing countries in Geneva for the purpose of giving information on intellectual property matters of possible relevance to the Uruguay Round negotiations as far as the trade-related aspects of intellectual property are concerned.

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Agenda item 3

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

First report of the Credentials Committee

Chairman: Mr. Jai Pratap RANA (Nepal)

1. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 18 September 1990, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee for its forty-fifth session consisting of the following Member States: Botswana, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ireland, Jamaica, Nepal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Uruguay.

2. The Credentials Committee held its first meeting on 24 October 1990.

3. Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal) was unanimously elected Chairman.

4. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 23 October 1990, on the status of credentials of representatives to the forty-fifth session. The memorandum indicated that, as at 23 October 1990, credentials issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided in rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been submitted by 134 Member States (Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta,

Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe). The Legal Counsel informed the Committee that, subsequent to the preparation of the memorandum, additional credentials in due form had been received in respect of the representatives of two Member States (Benin and Guyana).

5. The Legal Counsel explained to the Committee that the Secretary-General's memorandum, as supplemented by the additional information he had provided to the Committee, related solely to the Member States that had submitted formal credentials for their representatives in accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The Legal Counsel indicated also that at a later stage the Secretary-General would report to the Committee on the credentials of representatives of other Member States participating in the forty-fifth session whose formal credentials had not yet been received at the time of the Committee's first meeting.

6. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should adopt the following draft resolution:

> "The Credentials Committee,
>
> "Having examined the credentials of the representatives to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in the memorandum of the Secretary-General dated 23 October 1990,
>
> "Accepts the credentials of the representatives of the Member States concerned."

7. The draft resolution proposed by the Chairman was adopted without a vote.

8. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 10). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

9. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

10. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Credentials of representatives to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITMENTS AND POLICIES FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AGREED UPON IN THE DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION, IN PARTICULAR THE REVITALIZATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the documents issued by the Presidents of the Rio Group on the occasion of the Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and concerted Political Action, held at Caracas on 11 and 12 October 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 12, 28, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 97, 108 and 148.

(Signed) Andrés AGUILAR M.
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

CARACAS DECLARATION

The Presidents of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, known as the Rio Group, meeting at Caracas on 11 and 12 October 1990, agreed that the consolidation of democracy in Latin America and the progress being made in regional and subregional integration and co-operation are strengthening the region's ability to participate in the new world order that is emerging as a result of far-reaching international changes that have taken place in the past year.

The Presidents agreed as follows:

A. COMPOSITION OF THE MECHANISM

To admit Bolivia and Paraguay immediately. Also, to invite the Central American countries to participate in the Group's work through a country which they shall designate as their co-ordinator, and the countries of the Caribbean Community to participate through the country occupying the presidency of the Community.

The Rio Group thus became more broad-based and its integration mission and democratic character were reaffirmed.

B. LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION

To express their satisfaction at the recent developments in subregional integration in which the countries of our Group are directly involved. To give their strongest support to the recent commitments to the integration of the Southern Cone and the Andean subregion, and to bilateral integration and free-trade agreements.

It is encouraging to note that, during the past year the guidelines adopted at the summit meeting at Ica, Peru, which were to be implemented through negotiations in the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA), were followed.

To reiterate, the pressing need to accelerate and expand regional and subregional integration arrangements that are consistent with the objectives of LAIA for the creation of a Latin American economic grouping.

C. CO-OPERATION WITH RESPECT TO ENERGY

In considering the special impact of the Gulf crisis on the energy and economic situation of the countries of the Group, agreement was reached to move forward, on a priority basis, with a study of the possibilities for energy complementarity in the region. In that connection, they decided to consider:

(a) measures which could be taken at the earliest possible date to reduce the impact of a prolongation of the crisis;

(b) the potential for energy self-sufficiency in the region.

To that end, to request an immediate, comprehensive study by the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) of the region's energy situation, covering the various sources of energy available in Latin America.

The study will be conducted over a period of three (3) months. To ensure its timely completion, the countries of the Rio Group will provide OLADE with technical staff specialized in the various sources of energy and the necessary financial resources to cover the costs of the study.

D. RAW MATERIALS

To begin the necessary consultations on launching a strategic fund for investment and the promotion of integration in Latin America, made up of resources from price increases for raw materials.

E. THE AMERICAS INITIATIVE

To express their support for the Americas Initiative proposed by the President of the United States which, for the first time links the issues of debt, trade and investment, and to reaffirm their belief that the implementation of this Initiative should enable hemispheric relations to develop on equitable bases. The Initiative should also be compatible with our own Latin American integration and co-operation efforts.

To exchange information regularly on action taken by our countries under the Americas Initiative with a view to establishing a general framework of negotiating principles and guidelines.

To take note that the Initiative proposes certain activities in connection with the Uruguay Round negotiations which may be of interest to Latin America, and to propose that a working meeting to identify common ground be held at Geneva between Latin American negotiators and negotiators from the United States and Canada, following the regional consultation provided for within the framework of the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

F. THE URUGUAY ROUND

To express their conviction that it is essential that the Uruguay Round conclude successfully. Likewise, to make a special appeal that the parties reach an agreement which reflects the basic interests of the developing countries and promotes improved functioning of the multilateral trading system on which to base increased trade flows and the prosperity of our economies. In this context, an understanding on agricultural issues must be reached.

G. ENVIRONMENT

To affirm, in considering the question of the environment, the need to rise once and for all above emotional and irrational attitudes in discussing an issue which is absolutely fundamental to the future of mankind.

To advocate a national debate, free from recrimination, as the only means of establishing effective guidelines for international co-operation. Co-operation between industrialized and developing countries is essential and, in this context, the developed countries have an absolute obligation to guarantee access on favourable terms to clean technologies and to sources of funding.

To note that issues requiring urgent consideration include the preservation of fisheries resources in fragile, vulnerable ecosystems and the adoption of a common policy for the region concerning accident prevention and the elimination of radioactive, toxic and hazardous wastes.

To announce the holding of two "river rallies" in connection with the idea of promoting understanding of the environment, as described in the annex to this Declaration.

H. THE LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION

To instruct their representatives in the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) that a duly objective and independent evaluation should be made of the organization at the earliest possible date to determine what measures are necessary to achieve the flexibility and effectiveness required by the current prospects for Latin American integration, in accordance with the 10-point agenda agreed to as part of this Declaration.

I. THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM

To draw attention to the need for a critical analysis of all the various kinds of agencies existing at the regional level.

To urge members from Rio Group countries who are members of the study group on the inter-American system appointed by the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to hold a meeting among themselves to compare and harmonize their views on ways of strengthening the inter-American system and making it more effective.

J. DIALOGUE WITH THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

To express their interest in the possibility that the European Economic Community might formulate initiatives designed to ensure the development of its economic relations and co-operation with Latin America, along the lines proposed in New York in the dialogue between Foreign Ministers of the Community and the Group.

K. SUPPORT FOR PERU

To welcome with interest the Co-operation Agreement with Peru adopted by the Andean Presidential Council on 9 August 1990. To express, in that connection, their readiness to co-ordinate with all due urgency the support which Latin America must provide to the Peruvian people in order to ease their economic plight and to contribute to the success of the economic stabilization programme launched by the Government of President Alberto Fujimori.

L. GLOBAL DIALOGUE OF OIL PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS

To express their support for the proposal put forward by the President of Venezuela in the United Nations General Assembly that a meeting between oil-producing and oil-consuming countries be held at the earliest possible date to find a lasting global solution to problems related to this raw material so essential to the world economy and to establish the terms of the world hydrocarbons market on the basis of concerted action that is equitable for both producers and consumers.

M. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

To reaffirm the commitment made at the recent World Summit for Children and, to that end, to allocate the resources needed to create the social, material and spiritual conditions necessary for children to attain full physical and intellectual development.

N. ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

To adopt the Joint Communiqué on action to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances which forms part of this document.

O. MEETING OF IBERO-AMERICAN HEADS OF STATE

To express their interest in attending the meetings of Ibero-American Heads of State convened by Mexico for 1991, Spain for 1992 and Brazil for 1993.

P. VENUE OF THE NEXT MEETING

To reconvene in Colombia in the second half of 1991, in Argentina in 1992 and in Brazil in 1993.

Q. FINAL DOCUMENT

The Presidents endorsed the document submitted to them by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

The Presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay thanked the people and Government of Venezuela for their warm hospitality.

Appendix I

Joint communiqué of the Presidents of the countries members of the Rio Group on action to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

We the Presidents of the countries members of the Rio Group wish to affirm to the Latin American and international communities our serious concern about the effects and consequences of drug-trafficking and drug-related terrorism. We do not hesitate to qualify that international crime and all activities related to it, as the most dangerous threat to social cohesion, the observance of human rights, the well-being of peoples, democratic stability, economic development and peace. We have decided to give special priority to the speedy application of measures which will permit effective regional and multilateral action - and, at the same time, to take the necessary political steps to enable the international community and the industrialized nations affected by drug consumption to assume their responsibilities in that area.

Bearing in mind that we are resolutely and firmly taking action to combat the production, processing, trafficking and distribution of drugs, we believe that we are in a position to demand that the entire international community and all consumer countries adopt genuine strategies to control demand. We view with anxiety the fact that, while drug consumption in the United States has apparently begun to drop, in other parts of the world, such as Europe and Japan, there has been an alarming increase in illicit drug use. In global terms, the problem has not abated; on the contrary, it seems to be growing.

We emphatically reject all attempts to lay the blame for this scourge on one country or group of countries. We also consider unacceptable any attempt to impose anti-drug policies unilaterally or to make aid or economic support contingent on arbitrary criteria of performance in the war on drugs.

The global strategy to combat drugs should be comprehensive and in keeping with the special nature of the phenomenon. The problem will not go away, even if battles are won in one or more countries, as long as the international community as a whole does not act decisively and energetically. Resolute action is needed not only in the area of drug consumption but also with respect to money laundering, arms trafficking, the illegal sale of chemical precursors and the pursuit of distribution cartels in the major cities of the industrialized countries.

Our solidarity with the countries most affected by this problem is not just lip service. At the same time, we believe that the assistance provided cannot be exclusively military. Political, trade, economic and social co-operation is needed to promote alternative development and to offset the costs incurred by the peoples involved in this struggle. We therefore appreciate the gesture made by President Bush in submitting to Congress for consideration the system of trade preferences known as the "Andean Initiative". We encourage the United States Congress to support and adopt that proposal. We also call upon the European Economic Community to take up his proposal to include the Andean countries for a period of time in the preferential trade treatment grant to the least developed countries.

With regard to regional measures, we the Presidents of the countries members of the Rio Group have agreed to:

Establish a commission of legal experts - one from each country - to design a criminal law framework which will serve as a basis for co-ordinating domestic legislation against drug-trafficking in all member countries;

Promote studies and the necessary technical discussions to set up, with the guidance and advice of the United Nations, an international criminal jurisdiction with respect to drug-trafficking;

Increase consultations and the exchange of information on drug-trafficking and related activities in our countries;

Support the proposal made by Colombia in the United Nations to hold, next year, an international conference on money laundering and illegal trafficking in chemical products used in the processing of drugs.

ENVIRONMENT

In order to expand the use of rivers as links between countries of our continent and to call world attention to the importance of South American waterways and the feasibility of their physical integration, we agree to consider, as part of efforts to link South American rivers, the holding of two sports competitions:

(a) the "Orinoco-Plata river rally", with a starting point on the Orinoco River to be determined later, passing through Brazil and Paraguay and ending in Buenos Aires;

(b) the "Atlantic-to-the-Pacific river rally", starting in Belém, passing through Manaus in Brazil and Iquitos in Peru, and ending in a city on the Pacific.

The rallies will provide a good opportunity for the international community to become better acquainted with our natural wealth, our rivers and our flora, thereby contributing to a heightened awareness of the need for their preservation.

GUIDELINES FOR THE LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION

The Technical Secretariat of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) is requested to carry out, together with an ad hoc group of experts to be appointed by the member countries of the Rio Group, an analysis of the compatibility of the rules and provisions of the Treaty of Montevideo, and of the mechanisms for implementing them, with the new trading situation within and outside the region, in the light of the following points proposed to LAIA by the President of Mexico:

1. The inclusion of a broad range of products in trade agreements, which has already begun with the agreement to reduce lists of exceptions.

2. The elaboration of a timetable for tariff reductions so that, in keeping with the principle of gradualism, a clear trend towards effective openness which stimulates trade flows is established from the very beginning, followed by expansion of the regional tariff preference and the fixing of tariff ceilings or equivalent mechanisms.

3. The need to ensure that the reduction of lists of exceptions puts the already agreed elimination of non-tariff barriers into effect.

4. Commitment to a timetable for the elimination of export subsidies and discriminatory and inequitable fiscal charges, in order to ensure equitable cost structures and full use of our comparative advantages.

5. The removal of transportation obstacles to foreign trade in order to reduce costs and ensure greater flows within the region.

6. The drafting of clear and strict rules to avoid misinterpretations which might distort the purposes of our trade agreements.

7. The establishment of transparent temporary safeguard mechanisms capable of reacting quickly to unforeseen phenomena.

8. Agreement on flexible and impartial procedures, based on clear principles of justice, for settling trade disputes; such procedures should provide prompt solutions without obstructing trade flows.

9. The establishment of specific, ongoing programmes for promoting trade and investment which will bring our business communities closer together.

10. The need to ensure compatibility between subregional integration agencies and LAIA's principles of overall integration, so that the natural make-up of Latin America's economic areas stimulates trade and investment relations throughout the region.

Appendix II

Final Document of the Fourth Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action

In view of the profound transformations which have taken place in the world since the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, the growing role of our countries in international economic and political life needs to be reaffirmed. The consolidation of the democratic transition process and the progress achieved in the area of regional and subregional integration and co-operation justify our confidence in our ability to confront the situation created by the new world order.

THE WORLD SITUATION

The sweeping political changes taking place throughout the world - particularly the understanding reached between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the transformation of military alliances, the intensification of European integration, the events in Eastern Europe, the unification of Germany and the strengthening of the South-South dialogue - are shaping a new international reality in which the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations retain their full validity and must prevail as rules of conduct for States.

The trend towards globalization and the formation and consolidation of large economic groupings are also transforming international relations and dictate that relationships between countries and groups of countries be redefined.

Furthermore, a democratic world order must be achieved through the effective involvement of all members of the international community. It is essential that this new climate lead to a revitalization of international co-operation that will enable our countries to meet the challenges of modernization in order to achieve economic and social development.

At the same time, we are aware that the present moment, while affording new opportunities, is not free from genuine threats to international security, as the current Gulf crisis attests.

We reiterate that the actions of all States, regardless of their size or importance, must be strictly bound by the norms and principles of international law, which are the guarantee of peaceful coexistence for all members of the international community. Nothing entitles a State tc contravene these norms and principles. This is the very least that can be required of any effort to turn the years of confrontation into a period of real dialogue and concerted international action.

Our countries continue to suffer the consequences of phenomena which generate instability and conflict, such as extreme poverty, external debt and drug trafficking. These problems call for the consolidation of an international

framework that will facilitate their solution. In the face of these threats, we reaffirm our commitment to democracy, development and social justice.

INTEGRATION AND CONCERTED POLITICAL ACTION IN LATIN AMERICA

The growing articulation of regional interests and the consolidation of the Latin American community will expand our capacity for dialogue and negotiation and enhance Latin America's effectiveness in the international system.

In this connection, we attach special importance to the work done by the Rio Group as the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action and as our spokesman with countries and groups of countries from other regions.

We reiterate the pressing need to accelerate and expand regional and subregional integration arrangements that are consistent with the objectives of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) for the creation of a Latin American economic grouping and compatible with efforts to expand and liberalize trade in the hemisphere. We agree to act with the greatest political commitment in providing support to existing bodies and in the search for innovative mechanisms to stimulate ongoing initiatives and facilitate their harmonization and convergence at the regional level.

To this end we will promote the co-ordination of Latin American co-operation and integration organizations in order to avoid any duplication of effort and make optimum use of available efforts and resources.

We are heartened to note that, during the past year, the guidelines adopted at the summit meeting at Ica, Peru, which were to be implemented through negotiations in LAIA, have been followed, and we welcome the recent developments in the area of subregional integration, in which the countries of our Group are directly involved. We fully support the recent commitments made for the integration of the Southern Cone and the Andean subregion as well as bilateral integration and free-trade agreements.

We also wish to state the need for expanded co-operation in such sectors as transport, telecommunications, science and technology, the co-ordination of macro-economic policies and industrial property.

STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

We reaffirm the commitment of our Governments, which reflects the will of our peoples, to democracy and to full respect for human rights as proclaimed by the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

Full respect for human rights and the strengthening of representative democracy and peace in the region are indispensable conditions for our peoples' expression of their will through co-operation mechanisms designed to ensure their economic and social development.

We give our full support to the resolution entitled "Unity for the promotion of democracy", adopted at the most recent regular session of the OAS General Assembly, held at Asunción in June 1990.

We once again express our concern at the social situation in the region and renew our pledge to eradicate extreme poverty and improve health and education. In this connection, we attach the utmost importance to the Second Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America, to be held at the presidential level at Guayaquil from 20 to 23 November 1990, following the preparatory meeting at Santiago on 17, 18 and 19 October 1990.

We also agree to develop mechanisms for exchanges of experience and co-ordinated action within the relevant organizations in order to find joint solutions to the problems of women who are victims of discrimination, youth, children, the elderly, the disabled and migrant workers.

THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM

The ongoing expansion and consolidation of the democratic system in the hemisphere and the radical changes taking place on the world scene provide an auspicious framework for an in-depth review of the mechanisms of the inter-American system with a view to making it a more modern and dynamic tool. The primary objective of the countries of the region is to preserve their common heritage, which has been created over a century and reflects the principles set out in the Charter of the Organization of American States. We also reiterate our conviction that all States of the hemisphere must actively participate in the inter-American system.

In this context, full respect for the principles of the inter-American system, collective security within the region, critical poverty, external debt, protectionism, environmental conservation and illicit drug trafficking must be included in the list of issues requiring in-depth consideration with a view to the formulation of practical proposals for action that will benefit all peoples of the region. These are challenges that call for solutions which are fully consistent with the collective desire for peace, democracy, development and social justice.

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

We express our satisfaction at the important progress made in Central America towards establishing firm and lasting peace in the region. We note the existence of a climate of agreement and a readiness for dialogue with a view to the reconciliation of the Central American peoples.

We note also the strengthening of democratic processes in the region and the political will displayed by the different sectors of Central American society that are striving to find a peaceful and democratic solution through dialogue. By the same token, we support the efforts being made as part of the process of dialogue set in motion by the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala created under the Esquipulas II agreement, efforts which have resulted in the holding of a number of meetings and the recent adoption of the Quito Declaration, which sets forth

basic guidelines for achieving peace, solidarity and the reconciliation of Guatemalan society.

We express our gratitude for the work done by the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and the OAS International Support and Verification Commission (CIAV), whose contributions were decisive for completing the process of demobilizing and disarming the Nicaraguan Resistance.

We welcome the results achieved at the meeting of Central American Presidents held at Antigua, Guatemala, in June 1990, in particular the adoption of the Central American Economic Action Plan (PAECA) designed to promote the economic and social recovery of the Central American peoples.

We reiterate our interest in helping consolidate the peace process in the region and co-operating in its economic and social development.

THE AMERICAS INITIATIVE AND LATIN AMERICA'S GROWING LINKAGE TO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

The Americas Initiative formulated by the United States President on 27 June is, in the present world situation, a positive proposal for the development of hemispheric relations and one which inspires us to work together in solidarity on equitable bases.

We must take a realistic approach to President Bush's proposal, which shows that he is willing to launch a process leading to closer economic, trade and financial ties with all the countries of Latin America.

This linkage of trade with investment and the debt represents a new approach by the United States to these ties but in our opinion the figures initially proposed are inadequate. We view as positive the inclusion of the Inter-American Development Bank in the United States initiative as a vehicle for financing debt-reduction programmes.

In any event, the disparity in levels of development between the Latin American countries and the United States will always have to be borne in mind.

The Initiative proposes close co-operation with Latin America in the Uruguay Round, with a view to promoting the long-term expansion of Latin American trade and the full incorporation of the region in the international economic system, and mentions the United States decision to try to secure more drastic tariff reductions in the current Round for products of special interest to Latin America. We take note of this co-operation, which we feel should be ongoing and should not end with the current negotiations. A meeting should be held between Latin American negotiators in the Uruguay Round and negotiators from the United States and Canada, in order to identify common ground on issues of interest to Latin America.

We also see the Initiative as a stimulus for new ideas and as complementing regional economic integration processes in Latin America. Accordingly, we advocate an exchange of information among our countries on the negotiations we are conducting among ourselves, with the United States and with other countries or regions.

We also see the Initiative as neither deviating from the principles underlying an open multilateral trading system nor preventing us from reaching out, as we must, to other regions of the world in the search for increased economic, financial and technological co-operation.

THE URUGUAY ROUND OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

The Uruguay Round must succeed because its success is crucial to a free, vigorous, non-discriminatory international trading system which is a positive contributing factor to development and growth. The negotiations must arrive at balanced results, take into account the interests of all participants and help strengthen the multilateral trading system.

An international trading system built on more equitable foundations is bound to enhance the well-being of countries which, while they may produce as much as or more than others, reap smaller benefits because of market restrictions. Such a system will also help to consolidate peace among peoples.

The negotiations must strengthen the rules and regulations governing international trade while adhering to the principles of fair competition, so that threats of unilateral action and the proliferation of so-called "grey area" measures are finally eliminated. No system of international trade regulation can, in the long run, be based either on restrictions or conditions which are hostile to free trade or on unfair ties and conquests from the past. Barriers of all kinds, tariff and especially non-tariff, and production and agricultural export subsidies which hinder exports from the developing world and their access to markets must be removed.

We feel that the liberalization of trade in agricultural products, textiles and by-products of natural products in their various stages of processing should work towards the removal of all barriers and distortions which hinder the access of developing countries to trade and weaken the impact of their comparative advantage in the global economy. We are against all restrictions and conditions, especially in respect of new items.

The Uruguay Round will not be successful and balanced if the industrialized countries disregard these justified demands which will guarantee fair international trade.

EXTERNAL DEBT

The persistence of the external debt problem is undermining the foundations of the political and economic stability of debtor countries. In real terms, the debt is continuing to mount because an overall solution has yet to be found to the core problem, resulting in a prolonged transfer of resources from the region.

We reiterate that the problem of Latin America's debt requires a political solution and, therefore, the adoption of measures commensurate with its implications. To that end, we feel that it is necessary, in so far as the situation in each country allows, to take into account the proposal recently agreed

to by the Latin American and Caribbean countries within the framework of the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

We therefore urge the Governments of creditor countries, the international financial organizations and private banks to intensify their efforts to find a comprehensive political solution to the debt problem which, with the flexibility appropriate to each case, attacks the problem at its roots.

CO-OPERATION WITH RESPECT TO ENERGY

The Gulf crisis has demonstrated the urgent need for joint action in the area of energy co-operation in our region, in order to ensure energy security for the hemisphere. In this connection, we propose to launch an energy initiative for Latin America which will reduce the potential economic and social impact of global conflicts and, within the framework of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), to discuss what action should be taken to address the region's latest energy problems.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Greater co-operation among our countries in scientific and technological research is vital for the economic and social development of the region.

To that end, the countries of the Group will propose that the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and the relevant agencies formulate specific proposals for:

1. The transfer of know-how from world centres of excellence.

2. The training and consolidation of our own human and infrastructure resources in science and technology.

3. The strengthening of existing bodies, which have already begun this process of co-operation within the region, and

4. The formulation of programmes and strategies for co-operation among scientific and technological production centres in our countries.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

We attach high priority to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held at the highest level in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The Conference, while respecting the sovereign right to make rational use of natural resources, is expected to adopt comprehensive measures for limiting, neutralizing or reversing any processes which harm the global ecological balance. Our countries will contribute to the adoption of these measures in the interest of our present and future populations. At the same time we believe that the greatest efforts must be forthcoming from the developed countries. Since it is their models of industrialization and patterns of consumption that are the main causes of environmental deterioration, they bear a greater responsibility for finding a solution.

Whether our countries are able to take on specific commitments and participate effectively in international instruments, programmes and projects in the area of environmental protection will depend to a large extent on our having appropriate technology on accessible terms and additional financial resources.

We undertake to maintain ongoing co-ordination in multilateral forums on the environment with a view to harmonizing our positions and making them more effective. Our countries will participate actively in preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and in the negotiation of international instruments on climate, biological diversity, the ozone layer and other issues on the international environmental agenda. To that end, we will exchange advance information through our Foreign Ministries on our countries' participation in the different meetings, taking into account the work that will be done at the subregional, regional and world levels.

ACTION TO COMBAT ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

We reiterate our belief that the serious problem of the consumption and production of and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances directly affects each of our countries' opportunities for national development, jeopardizes the living conditions of vast sectors of our societies and will be solved only through effective and sustained international co-operation.

We reassert that drug trafficking can be combated effectively only through a comprehensive policy and through multilateral measures which focus not only on suppression but also, essentially, on the political, economic and social dimensions of the problem.

We further reiterate that any action to combat problems related to the suppression of drug use, production, processing and trafficking, money laundering and illicit arms trafficking, ties to terrorist groups and the control of chemical precursors must be accompanied by effective action to promote the economic and social development of our countries.

We also reiterate that action to combat drug trafficking must be taken in strict compliance with the principles of international law, particularly those of non-intervention, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and non-use or the threat of use of force in international relations.

Likewise, we confirm our fullest support for the Ixtapa Declaration and Programme of Action, an initiative that provides effective mechanisms for combating the scourge of drug trafficking on our continent.

GOVERNMENT REFORMS

We agree to exchange information and experience on government reforms because we feel that modernization of our government structures is a necessary pre-condition for the successful transformation of our economies.

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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Note verbale dated 26 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit the communiqué issued on 25 October 1990 regarding the visit of a Salvadoran verification mission to Managua, Nicaragua.

In this connection, the Permanent Representative of El Salvador requests that this note and its annex be distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Communiqué dated 25 October 1990

The Government of the Republic of El Salvador considers it necessary to inform national and international public opinion of the following:

1. That in the "Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" (Esquipulas II), the Central American Presidents agreed "to prevent the use of their own territory by persons, organizations or groups seeking to destabilize the Governments of Central American countries and to refuse to provide them with or allow them to receive military and logistical support".

2. That a few days ago, the National Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua adopted Act No. 112, amending article 546 of the Penal Code of Nicaragua, by adding the following paragraph:

> "6. Anyone who, in the national territory, promotes, assists and organizes foreign irregular forces, forms part of them or uses or permits the use of the national territory to promote, aid or provide military or logistical assistance to such forces or to forces organized in another country, through the trafficking, storage and transport of arms, equipment or military supplies; the recruitment, billeting or training of military personnel; or the installation or operation of radio transmitters or television or radio stations, or who in any other way assists or collaborates with them, shall be punished with from 10 to 3 years' imprisonment and the confiscation of the arms, supplies and other property used to commit the offence."

3. That with the authorization of the Government of Nicaragua, a Salvadoran mission carried out a visit to Managua, Nicaragua, in order to verify information provided by FMLN informers.

4. The Salvadoran mission had the full collaboration of the Nicaraguan authorities and, in the presence of those authorities and of members of ONUCA, it found, in one of the places visited, Venceremos Radio propaganda, a large quantity of documentation and modern reproduction and communication equipment (computer, fax and offset). In another place nearby, it also found a Farabundo Martí Radio sign.

5. The documents, which were seized by the Nicaraguan authorities, confirmed the support which the Sandinista Government of Daniel Ortega provided to FMLN, and which certain individuals, members or sympathizers of that group, are continuing to provide, carrying out activities which have been qualified as offences.

6. The Government of the Republic expresses its appreciation to the Government of Nicaragua for its collaboration, and declares that it will continue in its efforts to attain the peace which the Salvadoran people demand.

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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Note verbale dated 26 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit the communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador on 24 October 1990, concerning the persistence of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) in continuing its systematic campaign of terrorist violence.

The Permanent Representative of El Salvador requests that this note and its annex be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 11 and 28, and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Communiqué dated 24 October 1990

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of El Salvador, in view of the persistence of FMLN in continuing its systematic campaign of violence, informs the national and international public opinion of the following:

1. It strongly condemns the FMLN groups for their acts of terrorist violence carried out on 23 October 1990 at 5.15 p.m. against the installations of the Joint General Staff of the Armed Forces. These acts resulted in the death of an 8-year-old girl and a 17-year-old youth and seriously injured two women, when a bombing attack on the armed forces installations missed its target and two bombs were dropped on a house in the vicinity of the military installations and another bomb on an alley in the neighbouring commune known as "La Fortaleza".

2. It considers that such terrorist attacks by FMLN violate the 1949 Geneva Conventions, fail to respect the Agreement on Human Rights signed on 26 July 1990 at San José, Costa Rica, in which it was agreed, under part I entitled "Respect for and guarantee of human rights", not to endanger the life and security of the civilian population and their property.

3. This attack, together with earlier attacks by FMLN on the military airport installations at Ilopango and other similar attacks in various parts of the national territory, are part of a strategy to exert pressure on the Government of the Republic before the next round of talks in Mexico.

4. It regrets that such acts of terrorist violence, instead of contributing to the tranquillity of the civilian population, only cause anxiety, grief and pain, which yet again shows the contempt of FMLN for the human rights of the people of El Salvador and its falsity and hypocrisy in the negotiations for peace, freedom and democracy in El Salvador.

5. It calls upon the leaders of FMLN to renounce this irrational attitude and fulfil the commitments they assumed under the San José Agreement and urges them to cease their attacks of terrorist violence and to pursue the process of negotiations for a just and lasting peace.

6. It appeals to the international community to condemn these attacks of terrorist violence and to remain vigilant with regard to the activities of FMLN.

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IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, in response to the letter addressed to you by the Iraqi régime's Minister for Foreign Affairs (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 27 October 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General

I refer to the letter whose circulation, together with its annexes, as a document of the Security Council was requested by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the iniquitous Iraqi régime (S/21907). I also refer to the allegation in that letter by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Iraqi régime to the effect that a message purportedly addressed to Kuwait's Minister of the Interior by the Director-General of the State Security Department indicates a conspiracy between the Government of Kuwait and the Government of the United States to, as he claims, "destabilize the situation in Iraq".

In this connection, there is probably no need for me to point out the falsehoods and groundless lies contained in that alleged message. Besides linguistic expressions which have never been used in Kuwait and the fact that its style differs from that used between Kuwaiti officials, the alleged message also contains statements which any reasonable person will have no difficulty in identifying as being inconsistent with the values and principles to which Kuwait is faithful and with the orientation it has assiduously followed in its basic conduct of policy.

You will no doubt be aware that the brutal practices of the iniquitous Iraqi régime in my country, Kuwait, bear no relation to humanity. Its looting and plundering of anything which can be removed from Kuwait constitute a true representation of the régime's character and of the danger it poses to mankind as a whole. You are perhaps also aware that this bloody régime has not refrained - and will not do so in the future - from using every lawful and unlawful means to fulfil its objectives, violating thereby all covenants, humanitarian norms and divine ordinances.

Accordingly, in view of all the crimes and acts of brutality which mark the history of this iniquitous régime, it is not surprising that it should carry out any deed which serves its evil and aggressive purposes, such as the fanciful fabrication of events and utterances or the falsification of documents, of which this alleged message will not be the last. We must expect further examples from a régime of this ilk, which stands alone against all human society. How is it possible to believe these untruths, emanating as they do from a régime which has not even permitted humanitarian associations to enter Kuwait in order to ascertain the living conditions of Kuwaiti citizens and residents in Kuwait and to alleviate the sufferings they are undergoing as a result of the acts of murder, eviction and starvation carried out by this régime's wicked and brutal forces, the like of which has never before been seen by human society? This anarchic régime has also perpetrated acts which arouse the aversion of all mankind, such as its destruction of the Kuwaiti heritage and spoiling of documents and historical manuscripts, in an attempt to obliterate the Kuwaiti identity, not to speak of its brutal practices against diplomats accredited to Kuwait, and against other innocent foreigners who

were working in Kuwaiti government institutions and public and private companies and have been detained as human shields, in an expression of disdain for all international covenants and norms and for the most fundamental human values.

For all the above reasons, I have decided to write to you in order to refute the contents of the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Iraqi aggressor régime, in the hope that my letter will be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber AL-SABAH

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda item 43
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the joint declaration issued on 1 October 1990 on the occasion of the visit of Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I would be grateful if my letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Joint declaration issued on 1 October 1990

The Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and the Government of the Republic of Turkey,

Stressing the full political and legal equality of the Turkish Cypriot people in determining the future of Cyprus, as confirmed and enshrined in international treaties, as well as its distinct national, religious and cultural identity in the island,

Taking into account the desire and determination of the Turkish Cypriot people to live in peace and freedom in Northern Cyprus,

Believing in the necessity for the two peoples of the island to live in mutual respect and coexist in peace and security, free from the threat of use of force,

Recalling the comprehensive good will proposals of the Turkish Cypriot people, including its call for a non-aggression agreement between the two sides in the island,

Taking into consideration the ongoing rearmament campaign in South Cyprus and the hostile attitude adopted in all areas by the Greek Cypriot side against the Turkish Cypriot people,

and

Reiterating the continued validity of the system of guarantees as established by the 1960 treaties,

Have decided as follows:

The Turkish Cypriot people who possess the status of equal partnership, will continue to enjoy the full and effective guarantee of the Republic of Turkey, under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee.

The two Governments will act in full solidarity to counter any use or threat of use of force against the security and the interests of the Turkish Cypriot people.

The parties will deter and repel any act of aggression or violence against the Turkish Cypriot people. For this purpose, they will take all the required political and other measures.

In this context, they will continue to co-operate, as before, with the United Nations Secretary-General and UNFICYP.

The parties will collaborate in order to monitor the arms build-up in South Cyprus which poses a grave threat to peace and stability in the island.

They will continue to draw the attention of the United Nations Secretary-General to the serious implications of this campaign as well as to terrorism-related activities in South Cyprus.

The parties will actively work to overcome and remove the obstacles placed by the Greek Cypriot side to undermine the economic and social development of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, and especially, the relations of the Turkish Cypriot people with other countries in the fields of transportation, trade, communication, tourism, cultural and sports activities. They will wage a determined struggle against the cruel restrictions imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people and the activities which violate their human rights.

The two Governments, in order to achieve these objectives and to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of the Turkish Cypriot people, confirm their mutual desire to further develop and intensify their political and economic co-operation. In this context, they call on third countries to make increased use of air and seaports in Northern Cyprus, to provide direct international postal services to and from Northern Cyprus, to support the participation of Turkish Cypriots in international sports, cultural and other activities, to eliminate restrictions on tourism and to enable direct flow of international aid to the Turkish Cypriot people.

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Agenda item 111

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. James KEMBER (New Zealand)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate the item to the Fourth Committee.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 111, 113 and 12, 114 and 115, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Fourth Committee considered item 111 at its 7th to 14th meetings, between 15 and 25 October (see A/C.4/45/SR.7-14). The general debate on the items referred to above, including the present item, took place at the 8th to 14th meetings, between 17 and 25 October.

4. At the 7th meeting, on 15 October, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples made a statement in which he gave an account of the relevant activities of the Special Committee during 1990 and drew attention to chapter VIII of the report of that Committee relating to item 111 (A/45/23 (Part V)), 1/ containing, inter alia, the related draft resolution submitted by the Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee.

1/ To be incorporated in Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23).

5. The Fourth Committee also had before it the report of the Secretary-General relating to the item (A/45/559).

6. At its 14th meeting, on 25 October, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in paragraph 9 of chapter VIII of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part V)) by a recorded vote of 136 to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 7). 2/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

2/ The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations 3/ and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 4/

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, as well as its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 44/83 of 11 December 1989, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 e of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

3/ A/45/23 (Part V), chap. VIII.

4/ A/45/559.

2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. Requests the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 112

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. James KEMBER (New Zealand)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled:

> "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa".

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate the item to the Fourth Committee.

2. The Fourth Committee considered the item at its 2nd to 6th meetings, between 2 and 12 October (see A/C.4/45/SR.2-6).

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October, the Fourth Committee decided without objection, in accordance with established practice, to consider, in conjunction with agenda item 112, chapter VI of the report of the Special Committee relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in territories under their

administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. 1/

4. At the same meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee made a statement in which he gave an account of the relevant activities of the Special Committee during 1990 and drew attention to chapter V of the report of the Committee relating to item 112, 1/ as well as the relevant documentation (A/AC.109/1020, 1024, 1028, 1032, 1034 and 1035). The Rapporteur of the Special Committee also gave an account of the Committee's consideration, in pursuance of paragraph 13 of General Assembly decision 44/425 of 11 December 1989, of the question of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and drew attention to chapter VI of the report of the Committee, 1/ as well as the relevant documentation (A/AC.109/1018, 1027 and 1030).

5. The general debate on the item took place at the 3rd to 6th meetings, between 8 and 12 October.

6. At its 3rd meeting, on 8 October, the Fourth Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. J. A. González-González (A/C.4/45/5). At the same meeting, Mr. González-González made a statement.

7. At its 6th meeting, on 12 October, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/45/23 (Part IV), chapter V, paragraph 11, by a recorded vote of 79 to 10, with 21 abstentions (see para. 9). 2/ The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab

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1/ See A/45/23 (Part IV). To be incorporated in Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23).

2/ Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Italy (on behalf of States members of the European Community), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Uruguay and Vanuatu.

3/ Subsequently, the delegations of Botswana and Turkey informed the Secretariat that they had intended to abstain in the vote. The delegations of Trinidad and Tobago and Qatar informed the Secretariat that, had they been present at the time of the voting, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Romania, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

8. At the same meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft decision contained in document A/45/23 (Part IV), chapter VI, paragraph 11, by a recorded vote of 77 to 12, with 22 abstentions (see para. 10). 4/ The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Repubic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

4/ Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Italy (on behalf of States members of the European Community), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Uruguay and Vanuatu.

5/ Subsequently, the delegation of Botswana informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote. The delegations of Trinidad and Tobago and Qatar informed the Secretariat that, had they been present at the time of the voting, they would have voted in favour of the draft decision.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

9. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item, 6/

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 44/84 of 11 December 1989,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

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6/ A/45/23 (Part IV), chap. V.

Reaffirming that those economic and other activities which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstruct efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories are in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming further that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the collaboration by certain countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field, which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby strengthening its abhorrent system of apartheid,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific Ocean and other regions of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and concerned that the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the apartheid régime,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns those activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain countries, in particular Israel, with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa of certain countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

7. Calls upon all States to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

8. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to

prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries which have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

10. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial Territories by foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations which are engaged in the exploitation and export of the natural resources of the Territories, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, are illegal and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

11. Reiterates its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African régime to take further measures;

12. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

13. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources, as well as their right to establish and maintain control over the future development of those natural resources, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

14. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillage of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests;

16. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

17. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

18. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

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10. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" 7/ and recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories, and conscious that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination, reiterates its strong views that existing bases and installations, which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

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7/ A/45/23 (Part IV), chap VI.

Countries and Peoples, should be withdrawn and that no further entrenchment should be condoned.

2. In recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate unconditionally such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The Assembly declares that the policy of apartheid and destabilization not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

6. The General Assembly condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges the Council to consider, as a matter of

urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 8/ and adopt further measures to widen the scope of its resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining all States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council, 9/ the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid, as well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations.

7. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

8. The General Assembly strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the military and nuclear fields and expresses its conviction that such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime. The Committee thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

9. The General Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States and for the purpose of resettlement of those who are returning.

8/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.

9/ Security Council resolution 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985, 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987 and 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987.

10. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

11. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

12. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

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Agenda items 113 and 12

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. James KEMBER (New Zealand)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session the following items:

"113. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations."

"12. Report of the Economic and Social Council."

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate to the Fourth Committee agenda item 113, together with chapters I and VI (sect. D) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/45/3), 1/ which relate to the item.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 111, 113 and 12, 114 and 115, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/45/3).

3. The Fourth Committee considered items 113 and 12 at its 3rd, 7th to 15th meetings, between 8 and 25 October (see A/C.4/45/SR.3, 7-15). The general debate on the items referred to above, including the present items, took place at the 8th to 14th meetings, between 17 and 25 October.

4. At the 7th meeting, on 15 October, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples made a statement in which he gave an account of the relevant activities of the Special Committee during 1990 and drew attention to chapter VII of the report of that Committee relating to item 113 (A/45/23 (Part V)) 2/ containing, inter alia, the related draft resolution submitted by the Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee.

5. During its consideration of the item, the Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 44/85 of 11 December 1989 (A/45/309 and Add.1).

6. At its 3rd meeting, on 8 October, the Fourth Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. J. A. González-González (A/C.4/45/6). Mr. González-González made a statement at the 8th meeting, on 17 October (A/C.4/45/SR.8).

7. At its 14th meeting, on 25 October, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in paragraph 18 of chapter VII of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part V)) by a recorded vote of 105 to 12, with 23 abstentions (see para. 8). 3/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint

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2/ To be incorporated in Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23).

3/ Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the following Member States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Iceland (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Israel, Italy (on behalf of the 12 members of the European Community), Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Uruguay.

Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Zaire.

8. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having considered the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General 4/ and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 5/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other relevant resolutions

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4/ A/45/309 and Add.1.

5/ A/AC.109/L.1740.

adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 44/85 of 11 December 1989,

Recalling also its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, containing the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Noting with satisfaction the attainment of independence by Namibia following the holding of free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, and the subsequent admission of independent Namibia as a Member of the United Nations on 23 April 1990,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee concerning the access of Non-Self-Governing Territories to programmes and activities of the United Nations system,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing additional resources for funding expanding programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with deep concern that destabilization by South Africa of the front-line and neighbouring States, whether through direct aggression, sponsorship of surrogates, economic subversion or other means, the forms and consequences of which stand well documented in United Nations and other publications, is unacceptable in all its forms and must not occur,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in

connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and convinced that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Noting with grave concern the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid régime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear co-operation between racist Pretoria and Israel,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, and recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item; 6/

2. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other

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6/ A/45/23 (Part V), chap. VII.

organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all humanitarian, material and moral assistance to Namibia and all newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

7. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and the administering Powers concerned, directly or, where appropriate, through regional organizations, in order to intensify programmes of assistance, to facilitate and to accelerate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

8. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in co-operation with the regional and other organizations where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

9. Urges once again the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and urges them to introduce flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories;

10. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. Also requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to take appropriate measures within their respective spheres of competence in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

12. Welcomes the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and in co-ordinating the activities of the agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other

organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

13. Urges the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

14. Further urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular with regard to increased support for the opponents of apartheid, the use of concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid and ensuring the non-relaxation of existing measures to encourage the South African régime to eradicate apartheid until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes;

15. Stresses, in the context of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the need for the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization, to withstand any further such acts and to continue to support the people of South Africa;

16. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund set up by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, with the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements struggling against the apartheid régime;

17. Condemns the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid régime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear co-operation between the racist régime and Israel;

18. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United

Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

20. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

21. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

UNITED NATIONS

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13 November 1990

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 114

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. James KEMBER (New Zealand)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa" and to allocate it to the Fourth Committee.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 111, 113 and 12, 114 and 115, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Fourth Committee considered item 114 at its 7th to 15th meetings, between 15 and 25 October (see A/C.4/45/SR.7-15). The general debate on the items referred to above, including the present item, took place at the 8th to 14th meetings, between 17 and 25 October.

4. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General relating to the item (A/45/553).

5. At the 11th meeting, on 23 October, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.5.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway introduced draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.5, which was finally sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lesotho,

Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

7. At its 15th meeting, on 25 October, the Fourth Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.5 without objection (see para. 8).

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

8. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 44/86 of 11 December 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General 1/ containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1989 to 31 August 1990,

Noting with satisfaction that the recommendations of the evaluation of the Programme undertaken in 1989 as endorsed by the Advisory Committee are being implemented,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling abroad to a greater number of students from South Africa and, during a transitional period, to students from Namibia, in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in priority fields of study,

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1/ A/45/553.

Strongly convinced that the continuation and steady expansion of the Programme is essential in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for educational and training assistance to students from South Africa and, during a transitional period, to students from Namibia,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. Commends the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continuing efforts to develop the Programme and further to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa;

3. Expresses its appreciation to all those that have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

4. Appeals to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion.

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Agenda item 115

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. James KEMBER (New Zealand)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories" and to allocate it to the Fourth Committee.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 111, 113 and 12, 114 and 115, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Fourth Committee considered item 115 at its 7th to 15th meetings, between 15 and 25 October (see A/C.4/45/SR.7-15). The general debate on the items referred to above, including the present item, took place at the 8th to 14th meeting between 17 and 25 October.

4. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General relating to the item (A/45/560).

5. At the 12th meeting, on 24 October, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.6, which was finally sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the

United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

6. At its 15th meeting, on 25 October, the Fourth Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.6 without objection (see para. 7).

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/87 of 11 December 1989,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, 1/ prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. Invites all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. Urges the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

1/ A/45/560.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.